

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Kentucky—Local snows Monday or Tuesday night; slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

Indiana—Local snows Monday or Tuesday night; slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday generally fair.

Tennessee—Fair and slightly warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

THE LATEST.

One of the heaviest storms in history is sweeping the entire Eastern Atlantic Coast. Boston and other New England cities are flooded by tidal waves and many deaths are reported. New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are snowed and icebound and the wind in some places has reached a velocity of seventy miles an hour. The Leyland line steamship Cuban is being towed in crippled to Queenstown, and the steamship Thurnand went around near New York yesterday. The tidal waves in Boston Harbor are the highest since the great flood of 1851. Telephone and telegraph wires are down all over the country and freight, passenger and mail trains are snowed and icebound on many railroads.

President Taft has issued his expected statement defining "whisky." The President declared the Roosevelt-Bonaparte-Bowers rule too stringent, and gives the brand "blend" a much broader meaning. Under the definition of the President "blends" may include a mixture of straight whisky and neutral spirits, but the presence of neutral spirits must be noted on the label. He said that it is ample protection to the public to make the character of the goods on the packages, so that "straight" and "rectified" liquors may be known, and that the truth can work no injustice to anyone.

The annual report on the United States postal service is issued and shows the largest deficit in history. The report says that the chief source of the shortage arises from the transportation of newspapers and magazines that are carried at a low rate because of their educational value to the public. Also that the postal equipment, facilities and area of the country are being enlarged and improved.

A gathering of scholars will be a convention feature in New York this week. On Monday President Taft, with the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, will welcome leaders of ten learned societies, embracing some 8,000 members. The gathering, which will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, the principal participants, will last through Friday.

European dispatches during the week may deal with the floods on the Spanish peninsula; the reported ill health of King Alfonso of Spain; legal complications over the rich estate of Leopold, late King of the Belgians; the political situation in Greece, where the Military League seems to be arranging things to its own satisfaction, and the whereabouts of Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

The Christmas dinner given the workers in the industrial department of the local Salvation Army was one of unusual interest and in the form of "after dinner speeches" brought out life stories more thrilling and pathetic than can be found in fiction.

Miss Sophronia P. Brockbridge, of Lexington, daughter of the late Col. W. C. P. Brockbridge, well known in educational circles as "Dr. S. P. Brockbridge," has delivered a most interesting lecture on the wastes of the world, and offers "standardization" as a remedy.

The trial of Mrs. Jeannette Ford, "the woman in the case" in the Warriner Big Four defalcation, is set for to-day in Cincinnati. Mrs. Ford is to be tried on the charge of blackmail. It is alleged that she received a portion of the stolen money.

A mob of 100 citizens at Hurley, Va., hanged Henry Pennington to a steam pipe Saturday night. Pennington, while intoxicated, had killed Samuel Baker and seriously wounded Baker's wife and two children.

Serious consideration is being given by President Taft and leaders in Congress as to the advisability of enacting a Federal incorporation act in advance of a judicial decision in the Standard Oil case.

Fire Chief Ben Dillon, who was injured when his automobile was overturned while going to a fire Tuesday, died at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning.

Jaffer Henry Polly, of Letcher county, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded yesterday while attempting to prevent a Christmas difficulty between prominent young men of Whitesburg.

Interest in the Nicaraguan situation is now divided between Zelaya's movements and the efforts of Madrid to unite the warring factions of the republic.

Frederic Remington, the artist, died at Ridgefield, Conn., yesterday of appendicitis. He was operated on last Thursday.

The funeral of Dr. John R. Collier at Franklin yesterday was attended by large crowds of friends and relatives.

Efforts to settle the switchmen's strike in the Northwest continue.

KIDNAPERS SEIZE TWO YOUNG BOYS

Bold Attempt At Abduction At Dusk.

William Harbaugh and Kenneth King Grabbed.

Lads Make Brave Fight and Get Away.

Sons of West Chestnut-Street Merchants.

Describe Captors As a Tall and Short Man.

HARBAUGH CHILD THROTTLED

Bold attempts to kidnap two boys were made in the West End late last evening. The boys whose abduction was attempted are:

William Harbaugh, aged 11 years, son of William Harbaugh, a confectioner at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut streets.

Kenneth King, aged 8 years, son of B. H. King, a grocer, at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets.

Little Brother To Rescue.

William Harbaugh was standing in front of the confectionery store of his father, William Harbaugh, shortly after 5:30 o'clock when two men seized him. The boy was dragged and carried through alleys for a distance of a block and a half, and but for the bravery of Cecil Harbaugh, a younger brother, who, screaming for help at the top of his voice, followed the men for a distance of a hundred yards into the alley, and only retreated when one of the men turned upon him with the threat: "I'll brain you, you little devil."

First Attempt On King Laid.

A few minutes before, two men answering the description of those who attacked the Harbaugh boy, went into the front yard of the residence occupied by W. E. Sauer, at 602 South Eighteenth street, opposite the Harbaugh place, and catching up Kenneth King dragged him to the mouth of an alley. The King boy was not throttled, and when he had screamed lustily several times his captors dropped him and disappeared.

After the Harbaugh boy was released a crowd of several hundred men and boys searched the neighborhood for the would-be kidnapers, but the men escaped in the darkness without leaving any trace of themselves.

Harbaugh Boys On Sidewalk.

According to the statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh, William, Cecil and Carl, their three younger children, had just finished doing the chores for the night and had stepped outside of a doorway opening into the Eighteenth-street side of the house. Neither of the children had on coats or hats.

"Do you want to fight?"

Throttled By Man.

"We thought the men were joking with us, and only smiled," said William. "None of us said a thing to them. Then one of the men grabbed me by the arm, and the other man: 'This is the one we want.' Then the tall man, who had me by the arm, put his arm around my neck so that I could hardly breathe and couldn't open my mouth to scream, and the other one took my feet. They picked me up and ran toward the alley."

"I heard Cecil screaming and then I couldn't remember any more. The next thing I knew the men had put me down in the dark alley and ran out toward Magazine street. I began to cry and ran back home."

Father In Pursuit.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh were in the store when the boys called for help. Carl ran into the store and cried: "Come quick, papa; two men just ran away with Willie."

Mr. Harbaugh learned the direction the men had taken and he ran on Eighteenth street to Magazine, with the intention of heading off the men who had taken his boy. By the time he reached the head of Reed alley, which runs parallel with Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, there was no trace of the men. Mr. Harbaugh hurried west on Nineteenth street and went south to Broadway. He came back to Eighteenth street on Broadway and there he was stopped by Detective Lane, of the Seventh police district, who was attracted by Mr. Harbaugh's running.

Boy Found At Home.

The detective hurried back to the scene of the trouble with the father.

By that time William had returned home, and with his mother, started to hunt a policeman. Both mother and son were crying. The neighbors were by this time attracted by the excitement, and in a few minutes a large crowd gathered. With Detective Lane they made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but found no trace of the men.

Saw Men Again.

William Harbaugh stated last night that while he with his mother were looking for his father, near Eighteenth and Broadway, and while his mother had gone down Magazine street, he saw the men walking rapidly out Eighteenth street toward Broadway. He said that he was afraid to call for help, but said to the men: "Ain't you the men that tried to kidnap me?" They did not answer the child.

Tall and a Short Man.

The Harbaugh boy, describing his assailants, said that one was tall, wore a light suit, a sweater and a stiff hat. The man did not wear an overcoat. The shorter man wore a long black overcoat, a soft hat and black trousers. Both men were fairly well dressed, but neither of them wore gloves. The Harbaugh family is in fair circumstances, and came to Louisville from Noblesville, Ind., six months ago. There are six children.

King Boy's Experience.

W. E. Sauer, a carriage decorator, told about the attempt to take the King child. He said:

"My boy Field, who is 9 years old, and the little King boy had been playing in the house with toys all afternoon. When the King boy started to go home at supper time, which was about 5:30 o'clock, one of them suggested that he take the King boy."

(Continued On Sixth Page.)

DIES AT NINETY OF INFIRMITIES

MRS. MARY SHRADER LEAVES MANY DESCENDANTS.

Thirty-Six Great and Two Great-Great-Grandchildren Among Those Who Survive.

Mrs. Mary Shrader, widow of Louis Shrader, for many years a prominent citizen of this city, died yesterday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Williamson, at 725 West Market street, following a long illness of a complication of diseases and the infirmities of old age.

Mrs. Shrader was 90 years of age and until her recent illness was a woman noted for the interest she took in her household affairs. About eight months ago she began to decline, and since that time her death was expected. Yesterday she took a sudden turn for the worse and passed away at 11 o'clock with the aid of her family gathered about her bedside.

Mrs. Shrader for many years lived in New Albany, since the death of her husband she had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Williamson, in this city. Mrs. Shrader is survived by seven children, twenty-eight grandchildren, thirty-six great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. Her children are as follows: Louis Shrader, of New York; John and Daniel Shrader, of New Albany, Ind.; Mrs. Caroline Jekel, Mrs. Mary Becker and Mrs. Ella Williamson, of Louisville; and Mrs. Hattie Burton, of Bloomington, Ind.

The body of Mrs. Shrader was removed to the home of her son, Daniel Shrader, at 217 West Fourth street, in New Albany, yesterday afternoon. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, but it is understood that the body will be buried beside her husband in the family lot in Fairview cemetery in New Albany.

WOMAN'S FIVE-FOOT SUIT OF HAIR CUT OFF

ATTACKED ON WAY TO CHURCH AND KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Mrs. William J. Ehlen, whose five feet of heavy blond hair has been the envy and admiration of St. Louis women for years, was attacked on her way to church yesterday morning and her hair was chopped off close to her head with a razor.

She was dragged unconscious into the hallway of her home and lay in that condition for an hour before she was found. Her condition is serious.

To-day's attack was the third in two weeks. She was approached on the street on the previous occasions by a man who first made an offer in money for the hair and then attempted to clip off the two braids with shears.

The hair fell far below her knees and she had refused many large offers for it. She is 28 years old.

DR. ALMON BROOKS DIES IN CHICAGO

SURGEON IN CONFEDERATE ARMY—BISHOP WOODCOCK AT FUNERAL.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Dr. Almon Brooks, for thirty-five years a resident of Chicago, who served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, is dead at his home here, aged 69 years. A native of Ohio, Mr. Brooks lived in Tennessee and Arkansas before coming to Chicago. His wife, Woodcock, of Louisville, Ky., will officiate at the funeral, to be held here Tuesday.

MAD TEAMSTER GIVES DEATH FOR LAUGH

KILLS TWO GIRLS AND BURNS HIMSELF UP IN HOUSE.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26.—Because he thought she had laughed at him in passing, Conrad Yox, 45 years old, a teamster, this evening shot and instantly killed Miss Rita Phillips and fired five bullets in the body of Miss Edith Spencer. He then barricaded himself in the building in which he lived, and scattering kerosene about, set the building afire. It was destroyed and Yox was burned to death.

STORM RAGES ALL OVER EAST

Freight, Passenger and Mail Trains Tied Up.

Floods and Deaths in Many Coast Cities.

Snow, Winds and Ice Interrupt Communication.

STORM RECORDS ARE BROKEN.

Boston, Dec. 26.—Grim winter weather swept into New England to-day on the wings of a northeast storm with such terrific energy as to cause great damage, suffering and death.

The gale drove a tidal wave into Massachusetts Bay which nearly equaled that of the famous storm of 1851, the wet snow prostrated wires, telephone, telegraph, electric light and trolley, and railroad trains were stalled. Three persons lost their lives in Everett and Chelsea by the sudden rise of the tide.

From midnight until late to-day the storm's destructive powers were unusually extensive and severe.

Its center was somewhere off Nantucket, but the gale swept over the greater portion of New England and was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

The big tide, however, was the feature of the storm. Coming on a full moon, the gale rolled a wave along the coast, which in some places reached a height of over fourteen feet above ebb. Being too weak to stand the force of the water, the coast was broken up and many houses were destroyed. In many places along the coast persons were taken from their homes in boats, hundreds of summer cottages were undermined, bulkheads were destroyed and persons living some distance from the sea found themselves looking over the open ocean.

In Everett, Cornelius Harkin and his wife were caught in their beds and killed. In Chelsea an infant child lost its life in Chelsea under similar conditions. In many places along the coast persons were taken from their homes in boats, hundreds of summer cottages were undermined, bulkheads were destroyed and persons living some distance from the sea found themselves looking over the open ocean.

The prostration of the wire service, especially in Southeastern New England, was more extensive than for many years.

Providence clung to the outside world by only a single wire, while communication toward Fall River, New Bedford and Cape Cod by ordinary lines ceased at Brockton. The wireless, however, established communication with Cape Cod and there was much relief when word was received from the famous peninsula that its long sandbar had not been broken by the wreck.

It is many years since the railroads and street railway companies have been so badly blocked. The wet snow proved less of a handicap than the falling wires and telephone poles for the street cars.

Fallen wires for a radius of twenty or thirty miles around Boston and throughout Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island made it necessary to cut out completely electric lighting plants in those communities that were served by the wires.

Bridge, Somerville, Lynn, Brockton, Providence, Fall River and New Bedford were in darkness except for the light afforded by the full moon.

In Everett and Chelsea hundreds of persons were driven from their homes by a flood which rose to a height of a dam gate known as "The Dykes" in Chelsea, just over the Everett line, and many found refuge in municipal buildings and churches.

Sweeps Lynn Isthmus.

At Lynn the tide made a clean sweep across the narrow isthmus which connects Nahant with the mainland, and for several hours that rocky peninsula was an island. The State highway is covered to a depth of four feet with seaweed.

Flood families in the vicinity of Saugus River were driven from their homes by the tide, and many were taken out of their homes in boats.

On Nantasket beach, in Hull, the damage to property is estimated at \$100,000.

Beverly, the summer home of President Taft, was cut off from communication with the outside world by telephone and telegraph. A message from Beverly late to-night said that the storm and tide caused great damage along the water front.

Details of militiamen from Malden, Lynn, Everett and Marblehead were sent to Chelsea to-night, with blankets and mattresses, by order of Gov. Draper. It is estimated that the number of people driven by the flood from their homes in the city, which was first swept three years ago, will reach 2,000.

GOTHAM STORM-BOUND.

Death and Disaster In and Around New York.

New York, Dec. 26.—New York and its environs were practically storm-bound to-day for the first time this winter. The west wing of railroad service was almost wholly cut off, wire communication in every direction was crippled, streets were blocked with snow, and shipping, even within the protection of the harbor, suffered considerable damage.

WEATHER FORECASTER SEES END TO STORM.

Washington, Dec. 26.—While snow still was falling to-night in New York and New England, the precipitation is expected to come to an end within the next few days, according to the Weather Bureau. Even to-night it is lessening. In the States south of Pennsylvania and Delaware the storm has passed and it now is centered off the coast of Maine.

Cold weather is not following in the wake of the blizzard. "There may be some crisp weather," said Acting Forecaster Frankfort, "but nowhere is there the slightest indication that zero will be reached, or even approximately."

(Continued On Fourth Page.)

VIRGINIA MOB HANGS MAN TO STEAM PIPE

VICTIM KILLS SAMUEL BAKER; WOUNDS FAMILY.

POSSE CAPTURES PENNINGTON AFTER DESPERATE FIGHT.

BODY RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

Hurley, Va., Dec. 26.—Following the killing of Samuel Baker on Christmas eve of Samuel Baker and the serious wounding of his wife and two children by the former's enemy, Henry Pennington, a mob of 100 citizens late last night took Pennington from an improvised jail, where he had been incarcerated under heavy guard, and hanged him to a steam pipe.

Pennington, who had been drinking, picked a quarrel with Baker and shot him while the latter was on his way to a Sunday-school Christmas tree with his wife, his two children and a friend. Baker was shot in the head and killed. Pennington started to run away. Mrs. Baker called after Pennington and implored him to help her to take the body from the hanging.

The posse worked and Pennington went back to the spot where his victim lay dead. Bent on avenging the deed, Mrs. Baker grabbed Pennington's pistol from his pocket and shot twice at him. Her aim was bad, but she succeeded in wounding him in the hand and thigh. Pennington recovered possession of the pistol and then shot the woman and attempted to kill her again. She was running away. It is alleged, and the two children.

Pennington then fled, but was surrounded by the posse on the outskirts of the town later in the night. He was captured after an exchange of shots with the officers, who badly wounded him. Being too weak to stand the journey to the Grand jury, fifteen miles distant over a mountainous country, Pennington was taken to a boarding-house, where he was put under strong guard.

Feeling again Pennington ran high, and many threats of lynching were made. The President thinks that such an order as his decision contemplates cannot do justice. "Those," he says, "who make whisky of 'rectified,' 'distilled' or 'neutral' spirits cannot complain if, in order to prevent frauds they are required to use a label. The brand of whisky is not the kind of whisky they are selling. For that reason it seems to me fair to require them to brand their product as 'whisky made from rectified spirits' or 'whisky made from neutral spirits,' as the case may be, and if again in this class of whisky, they may add this fact."

Public Will Know.

Speaking further in the same line, he says: "The public will be made to know exactly what they are buying and drinking. If they desire straight whisky, they can secure it by purchasing whisky in brand. If they desire whisky, they are willing to drink whisky made of neutral spirits, then they can buy it under a brand showing it, and they are content with the brand. If they are willing to buy and drink whisky by the mixture of straight whisky and whisky made up of neutral spirits, the brand of whisky is not the kind of whisky they are selling. For that reason it seems to me fair to require them to brand their product as 'whisky made from rectified spirits' or 'whisky made from neutral spirits,' as the case may be, and if again in this class of whisky, they may add this fact."

BRUTAL MURDER

SOUTH CAROLINA MAN VICTIM OF HIGHWAYMAN.

Man Under Arrest Alleged To Have Confessed and Militia Called To Protect Him.

Greenville, S. C., Dec. 26.—Jessie Fuller, charged with killing J. E. Liddell, a prominent real estate dealer, was rushed to Spartanburg county jail this afternoon, only after the local authorities, assisted by a local military unit, were brought to the scene of the murder.

Joe Barker, held as an accomplice in the murder, was rushed to the county jail.

Fuller, who is regarded as a desperate character, was arrested this morning, following an alleged confession made to W. O. Stover, a contractor. Shortly after the arrests crowds gathered around the jail and threats of lynching were freely made. The Blythe Rifles were called out to protect the jail and at an opportune moment Fuller was placed in an automobile and taken to Spartanburg, where he was placed on a train for Columbia.

The murder of Mr. Liddell was unusually brutal and there is little doubt that Fuller would have been lynched had he not been promptly arrested. Fuller was on his way home Friday night last with \$5,000 in cash, which he had just won at a game of cards. He was stopped by a man who jumped from behind a tree. He was beaten to death and robbed, his body, which lay just a short distance from his home, being found this morning.

OPERATION ON KING ALFONSO IMPERATIVE.

Final Elaboration.

Madrid, Dec. 26.—King Alfonso left here to-day for Andalusia on a hunting trip. Recent dispatches stated that the condition of King Alfonso has created anxiety, and that an operation is imperative. It is also reported that the cause of departure on a hunting trip in Andalusia the King would go to San Lucas, where the operation would be performed.

PRESIDENT TAFT DEFINES WHISKY

Declares "Straight" and Spirits Mixed Are a Blend.

But Use of Rectified Product Must Be Noted.

No Harm Done If Package Is Honestly Labeled.

TOUCHES UP THE SCIENTISTS.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The definition of the word "whisky" was given to-day when President Taft rendered the final decision on the subject in connection with the construction of the pure food law with reference to labeling. The President held that whisky made of neutral spirits is whisky when reduced to potable strength. The decision seeks to harmonize the liquor interests.

The President covered other details in his decision and gave directions for the proper branding of various varieties of liquor, holding among other things that whisky made from a mixture of "straight" whisky and "neutral spirits" may be called a blend.

According to the instructions under this decision "straight whiskies" will hereafter be branded as such, but the brand may be accompanied by the legend "aged in wood," and whisky made from rectified, distilled or neutral spirits may be branded so as to make known the principal ingredient. In addition, if they so desire, manufacturers of straight whisky may also use the word "bourbon" or "rye," as the facts may warrant.

Broadens "Blends."

The definition of "blends" is not made broad enough to include neutral spirits made from molasses and reduced to potable strength. This article, the President declares, cannot be labeled as whisky; it is rum.

The President takes Dr. Wiley and other chemists to task for a "fundamental error" as to what the name "whisky" has included during the past 100 years, and he also expresses the opinion that Mr. Bowers makes "too nice a distinction" in his deductions. "If," he says, speaking of the opinion of Mr. Bowers, "high wines at from 140 degrees to 160 degrees, when reduced to potable strength and containing a very small quantity of fuel oil and flavored by burnt sugar, are whisky, as he has found, then the mere improvement in the process by continuous distillation so as to give a product of from 160 degrees to 185 degrees proof and still further to reduce its fuel oil content, cannot be held to change its nature or to make what was genuine 'whisky' 'imitation whisky' because of a slightly reduced trace of ingredients."

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One of the indictments to be called for against the Warriner-Bonaparte-Bowers group, on a certain date in that month, said the sum of \$10,000, and it is on this indictment that the case is being heard by the grand jury.

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DR. JOHN R. COLLIER BURIED AT FRANKLIN

MANY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES ATTEND FUNERAL.

THE REV. L. F. GOODWIN DELIVERS FITTING EULOGY.

BROTHER IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Franklin, Ky., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—Dr. John R. Collier, of body, big of brain and big of heart, was buried here this afternoon. The train which bore the remains reached Franklin at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The funeral cortege, beside the immediate family, was made up of Mayor Head, Col. W. B. Haldeman, City Assessor John Huebner and Charles Wright, of Louisville, and Mayor and Mrs. G. Townsend, of Bowling Green. The funeral party was met at the station by a large concourse of people. The remains were conveyed to the Goodright home on Main street, where the entire first floor was thrown into one room in order that the throng of grief-stricken friends might bear the funeral services and view for the last time the remains of the departed.

The Rev. L. F. Goodwin, of the Presbyterian church, delivered a short, but feeling eulogy upon the life and character of Dr. Collier, after which Mrs. Harry Knapp sang "One Sweet Solemn Thought."

In concluding the services the Rev. Mr. Goodwin prayed for the repose of the soul of Dr. Collier, who was buried here on a brother of Dr. Collier, who was critically ill. The floral designs were many, and spoken in the presence of a wife and son, and a large number of friends felt for Dr. Collier.

CARDINAL SATOLLI IS ON BRINK OF DEATH.

Final Elaboration.

Rome, Dec. 26.—The condition of Cardinal Satolli, who is suffering from neuritis, is desperate, the attacks of delirium now being very frequent. Extreme unction has been administered.

CHIEF DILLON SINKS TO SLEEP

Death Call Comes With the Sunday Dawn.

Succumbs To Unknown Internal Injuries.

Sudden Change When Recovery Was Expected.

FUNERAL ON WEDNESDAY.

Ben Dillon, chief of the fire department, died at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Joseph's Infirmary, as the result of injuries received Tuesday afternoon, when the fire automobile became unmanageable and "turned turtle" at Ninth and Jefferson streets. Chief Dillon began sinking at 3 o'clock. At 5 o'clock Christmas day he seemed greatly improved and no alarm was felt for his recovery.

Dr. W. Ed Grant and Dr. H. H. Grant, the physician and surgeon in charge of the case, say that a post-mortem would be necessary to determine the exact cause of the chief's death. All that they are able to tell now is that death was caused by internal injuries. It is their belief that the nerves leading to the heart were paralyzed by the accident. There is also the possibility that there was a fracture at the base of the brain.

CONSCIOUS ALMOST TO LAST.

Chief Dillon was conscious almost to the end, although he was unable to talk because of the compound fracture of his jaw and the torn and lacerated condition of his tongue. He did not realize that he was dying.

When the end came he was surrounded by three sisters of charity, the Rev. Father Deppen and a nurse. The last sacrament was administered by Father Deppen at 6:35 o'clock. Chief Dillon sank so rapidly that death came before those at the bedside deemed it necessary to call in medical aid. Dr. Grant says a physician would have been unable to have stayed the hand of death.

Body Will Lie In State.

Chief Dillon will be buried Wednesday morning. His body will lie in state at the chief's office, on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, to-day from 9 until 4 o'clock. It will then be taken back to the Dillon home on Cherokee Parkway. The funeral services will be at the house Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock followed by services at the Cathedral of the Assumption at 9:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

Business Established Sixty-four years.

NEW YORK STORE.

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

Business Established Sixty-four years.

NEW YORK STORE.

Extraordinary Sale of Women's and Misses' Long Tailored Coats

BEGINS TO-DAY.

Entire Stock of One of America's Best Manufacturers Offered at Considerably Less Than Cost to Manufacture

\$20, \$18, \$15 and \$12 Values, Sale Price \$5.95

THE GREATEST BARGAIN event ever recorded in garment selling in this city, or any other for that matter, and the words Greatest Bargain express it in its fullest sense. For this extraordinary lot of 1,000 Tailored Coats in fancy colors and mixtures represents the season's best styles and materials, made by the highest grade women's ready-to-wear tailors in America. The story is one of a great sacrifice on the part of the manufacturer, who entered into cash purchase agreement with the head of this department to take over his entire surplus stock of winter coats at a most unusual concession in price. If you've waited expecting

An Extraordinary Midwinter Reduction in Coats

The Opportunity Now Presents Itself.

For TO-DAY You May Purchase \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00 and \$12.00 Values
Special at

\$5.95

STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

INCORPORATED
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No Garments In This Sale Sent On Approval

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FLOOD OF BILLS

Expected To Be Presented In Legislature.

ONE BOARD FOR CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

BIG ADVANCE IN FOOTSTUFFS CAUSES COMMENT.

DIFFERENCE IN LAST DECADE.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—With everybody preparing some sort of a bill to be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature it now seems like the flood of measures intended to correct all the evils not only in Kentucky, but all over the United States, is going to be a very much more serious one than it has been in the past. At the session, although several bills have been framed to go over the telephone and express companies.

There is talk of a bill to unite the Board of Control and the Board of Prison Commissioners, making a board of five men who will have charge of the penal and charitable institutions of the State. This plan is said to be backed by Gov. Wilson and it is also said that he would like to have the power to make the appointment of the members. But it is hardly probable that such a bill can be passed, as the Democrats are not inclined to take from their own hands the power of electing members of the Board of Prison Commissioners and putting that power into the hands of the Governor. It is understood that the Governor recommends that the new board be created and will point out the work done by the bi-partisan board.

Against Bi-partisan Board.

The Governor's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the majority of the people of the State do not regard the bi-partisan Board of Control as a shining success and so it is probable that the present Board of Control will be abolished and a new board created, the members of which will be elected by the Legislature.

This last plan seems to meet with general favor and there is said to be a determination on the part of some members of the Legislature that this bill through. It is pretty certain that it will be introduced and many members of both houses will favor it. But whether it will get a majority of the votes in both houses or not is a question that cannot be answered until the vote is taken.

In the meantime there is much talk of this, that or the other bill that will be introduced, and the papers are full of what Senator So-and-so is going to do when he gets to Frankfort. It is always thus, but this year there is no senatorial race on and the members have more time.

Advance In Prices For Food.

"If we could buy supplies now for the same we used to pay for them ten years ago, and spent as much on the prisoners as we do now, the convicts in the penitentiary could be fed on Scotch haggis," said Billy Gray, secretary of the Prison Commission. "Everything that the convicts eat has doubled or tripled in price during the last ten years, and while we have to spend two or three times as much as we did on the food, the convicts are getting only a little better food than they did ten years ago."

Col. E. E. Mudd, warden at the peni-

tentiary, always kicks when he sees the bills for food. He makes as much fuss about it as though the money to pay for the food came out of his own pocket. The reason for this is that Col. Mudd feels as much interest in the convicts as his prison as though they were his friends of his. They are his wards and under his care, and he spends most of his waking hours planning to help them and improve their condition.

Same Food As Decade Ago.

"I would not care so much about the high prices if the poor devils inside were getting any benefit from it, but they are not. They are getting just about the same food they were getting ten years ago, and yet it costs the State twice as much to feed the men. Take the item of bacon. We used to get bacon for 4 cents a pound. Now it costs 12 cents, and is no better than the bacon for which we paid 4 cents. Beans and other things are just as much higher. Why, ten years ago we could get good breakfast for 12 cents a pound for what we are now paying for common bacon."

In spite of the high prices which have to be paid for food, the convicts are well fed and the penitentiary is a paying investment for the State, but the improvements will not eat up the money over and above expenses, whereas the prisons used to be an endless source of expense. The penitentiaries used to cost the State many thousands of dollars each year. Now the prisons not only take nothing from the State, but show a big profit every year—more than enough surplus to make all the improvements which the Prison Commission thinks should be made. The amount which has been turned into the State treasury by the prisons, so there is a general disposition to apply improvements needed at the big prison here. Everybody knows how much these improvements are needed and there will be little opposition to the bills.

Whether the "place" is advertised or the servant advertises, the want ad. does its part.

SECRETARY DICKINSON ARRIVES IN PORTO RICO.

Head of War Department Is On Tour of Inspection of Island.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 26.—J. M. Dickinson, the American Secretary of War, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of Insular Affairs, and party arrived here to-day on the converted yacht Mayflower. Many persons gathered at the wharf to witness the landing, and the visit of the Secretary has been the occasion for display of elaborate decorations.

Secretary Dickinson has been on an inspection of Santo Domingo, giving special attention to the military and naval forces in that island. He will make an inspection of Porto Rico.

Gov. Colton gave a dinner this afternoon in honor of the visitors.

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CHIEF DILLON SINKS TO SLEEP

(Continued From First Page.)

the brain or that some of the nerves leading to the heart were injured, which caused this organ to give way when least expected. I am informed that his condition was normal until 3 o'clock in the morning. From this time on he sank rapidly to the end. He wrote me a note Christmas afternoon. At the time he was sitting up. He told me that he was without suffering. At the time he seemed in no immediate danger of death."

No Post-Mortem.

Dr. W. Ed Grant, the physician in the case, diagnoses the causes of Maj. Dillon's death in a similar manner. He believes that death resulted either from a fracture at the base of the neck or paralysis of the heart. Both physicians say that it would take a post-mortem to establish the exact cause. As nothing is to be gained by an autopsy, none will be held.

Firehouses In Mourning.

The firehouses of the city were draped in mourning yesterday. There was a deep love and reverence for the new chief throughout the ranks of the department. It is the universal opinion of the men under Chief Dillon that he would have made a remarkable record as chief because of his untiring bravery, ability and native ability to command.

Last Sacrament Administered.

The Rev. Father Deppen, who administered the sacrament, rested the bedside of the dying chief. The fire department at 6:34 o'clock. He had just passed into unconsciousness. The Rev. Father Deppen had hardly finished speaking the solemn service when Chief Dillon's heart was still in death.

Went Up the Ladder.

Ben Dillon was appointed a ladderman September 2, 1891, eighteen years ago. He was 24 years old at the time. He was assigned to No. 4 hook and ladder company, then under the command of Capt. Raggio, now the signal officer of the department, with headquarters in the tower. After a few months' service, Capt. Raggio recognized in Dillon a fireman of exceptional ability, willingness and fearlessness. He made him his chief lieutenant, promoting him over the heads of men who had been in the company for a number of years.

On May 25, 1897, Dillon was appointed captain of the No. 4 hook and ladder company to succeed Capt. Raggio, who had become incapacitated for active service through an accident which cost him a leg and a fractured jaw. He served as captain with distinction until January 1, 1902, when he was promoted to assistant chief and assigned to the third fire district. He held this position until July 25, 1907, when he was reduced to the rank of ladderman by the Bingham Board of Public Safety. On August 12, the same year, he resigned from the department.

Appointed Chief By Mayor Head.

Following the Grinstead and Bingham resignations and the election of W. O. Head as Mayor, Dillon was reinstated in the department and was made chief November 16 of this year, to succeed Fillmore Tyson, who was placed on the pension list. Just forty days after taking this position Dillon's death came. Up to the time of the accident, which ended in his death, Chief Dillon never sustained injuries in fighting a fire of sufficient consequence to take him out of the department for even a day. Although always in the thick of the fray, he seemed to bear a charmed life.

Began Life As Trunkmaker.

Chief Dillon began life as an apprentice in the trunk manufacturing of

Chilton & Guthrie, at Twenty-fourth and Main streets. By the time of his appointment to the fire department he had become a skilled trunkmaker. He was the son of Patrick Dillon, once bailiff of the Police Court. Chief Dillon's father died when he was a small boy.

Miss Marie Dillon, the sister, has conducted a military shop in Fourth avenue for a number of years and the first fire the brother was called upon to fight after becoming chief, was next door to Miss Dillon's shop. Her store was badly damaged by the smoke, flames and water.

Shows His Bravery.

It was at this fire that Louisville first realized that Mr. Dillon would make a chief of exceptional ability. Although there was grave danger of an explosion from leaking gas and a tank of gasoline, Chief Dillon led his men into the thick of the flames and saved the building. He was a tireless worker. I predicted a brilliant career for Mr. Dillon as chief, had he lived."

Iron Nerve On Operating Table.

No better example of the strong nerve and heroism of Chief Dillon can be related than that displayed by him after reaching the infirmary following the smash-up of the automobile. His jawbone was splintered and his teeth had been driven through his tongue. When the physicians and nurses attempted to place him under the influence of anesthetics, Chief Dillon waved them aside. Without flinching or uttering a word of pain the chief lay upon the operating table while his tongue was set, stitches taken in his tongue and his teeth riveted with wire into place. Such a wonderful exhibition of nerve the physicians in attendance had never witnessed before.

Friends Call At Bereaved Home.

All of yesterday afternoon hundreds of Chief Dillon's friends called at the

home of his mother. The body was taken there shortly after noon. There were few men in Louisville with a wider circle of friends than Chief Ben Dillon. He was a quiet and reserved disposition. He was little given to talking, but a good listener. Col. John and James Whallen, Edward Tierney, chairman of the Board of Public Safety, Rush C. Watkins and Pendleton Beckley, members of the board, were among those who called and expressed sympathy to the deeply grieved mother, sister and brother.

Capt. Raggio's Tribute.

Capt. Raggio, under whom Chief Dillon began his career as a fireman, paid him the following tribute: "I never had a more apt pupil. It seemed bred in the bone for Ben Dillon to be a fireman. He was heady, brave and willing. He never thought of himself when fighting a blaze. He was as wiry and agile as a cat and he did not know the meaning of the word fear. He was a tireless worker. I predicted a brilliant career for Mr. Dillon as chief, had he lived."

Rescued Over Fifty Girls.

Chief Dillon was a man who never talked of his deeds of heroism. When they became public, it was through some other agency. At the burning of the American Tobacco Company's plant Chief Dillon, then a ladderman, assisted in carrying more than fifty girls from the third and fourth stories to the ground. The building was a complete wreck. He was in the fire of the Moore, Boone Paper Company on December 8, 1891, where four firemen lost their lives and the fire at the Frank A. Moore candy factory, which occurred on the day following in which seven girls and one boy were burned to death. The other big fire which he assisted in fighting was the burning of Norton Company's power building, on Third street, Kaufman-Strass, Tenth street depot, Mayfield Woolen Mills and the Matthews Tobacco Factory. Assistant Chief Timothy Lehan has

been acting chief of the department since Chief Dillon received his fatal injuries.

SECOND INVESTIGATION.

Board of Safety Will Seek Cause of Automobile Accident.

A special investigation into the causes of the fire automobile accident, which resulted in fatal injuries to Chief Ben Dillon and serious injuries to his aide, Thomas Callahan, and T. Alvin Durning and Stanley Ryan, reporters, will be made some time this week by the Board of Public Safety. Ed T. Tierney, chairman of the board, said last night that the members of the board would go into the matter thoroughly.

Already one investigation has been made. It determined that nothing was at fault with the steering gear. When the board members enter into their second investigation an effort will be made to get statements from the accident from Callahan, Durning and Ryan. Mr. Durning has already stated that in his opinion the cause of the fatal accident was the failure of the negro driving the tobacco truck to make way for the fire automobile. As Mr. Durning was leaning out of the window of the car his testimony is expected to throw considerable light on the cause of the accident. The statements of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Callahan will in all probability have to be taken at their bedside.

Automobile has not yet been repaired for service. The findings of the investigation will determine the nature of the regulations regarding the nature of the car. Although the automobile is a good one, it is the general belief among the firemen that it is not adequate for the demands of fire department service.

CAPT. SAVAGE RESTING EASY.

Suffered Bad Scalp Wounds When Reel Hit Car.

Capt. Cornelius Savage, of No. 7 Engine company, who was injured when the reel of the No. 7 company collided with a Fourth avenue street car at Fourth avenue and Breckinridge street at 10:30 o'clock Saturday night in responding to an alarm at the fire at the city hospital last night. He sustained a fire alarm at Third avenue and Breckinridge street, and Capt. Will Duffy, who was on the vehicle, was thrown to the street and suffered a crushed arm, besides other injuries.

CALLAHAN ON THE MEND.

Shows Deep Grief When Told of Death of Chief.

Tom Callahan, aide to the late Chief Dillon, was at the wheel at the time of the accident at Ninth and Jefferson streets, which cost Chief Dillon's life, was reported doing nicely at the city hospital last night. He sustained a fractured shoulder bone and a broken rib, and although he still suffers pain, his injuries are healing and it is expected that he will be out in a short time. Hundreds of his friends are calling at the hospital to inquire as to his condition.

At the time of the accident it was thought that he was the most severely injured, but unless some serious complications develop he will be out in a few weeks. When told of the death of his chief, Callahan expressed great grief and asked that his sympathy be extended to his mother, Mrs. Dillon.

Stanley Ryan, the reporter, who was severely cut about the head and body, is also doing nicely at the Deaconess Hospital, and will be out in a few days, while T. Alvin Durning, of The Times,

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is back at work and shows only a few scratches as a result of the wreck.

Magnificent Christmas Gift.

Christmas eve a delegation of Chief Dillon's friends, headed by Alderman James Treacy, went to the infirmary and presented the Chief with a diamond-studded badge. It is said to be a Randomey jewel ever presented to a city officer.

STATEHOOD

LEGISLATION WILL BE DELAYED IN PRESENT CONGRESS.

New Mexico and Arizona Will Only Be Allowed To Call Conventions.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Statehood legislation at the present session of Congress will not go beyond giving authority to the people of New Mexico and Arizona to hold constitutional conventions and provide the means for such conventions, if the wishes of leading members of Congress dictate the policy. This programme is in harmony with the message of President Taft.

During the last session of the Sixtieth Congress the House passed a bill to admit both New Mexico and Arizona as separate States, but failed in the Senate committee.

Some of the members of the Senate Committee did not like the looks of some of certain land grants to individuals which had been received under territorial administration and some claims for large holdings under Spanish grants were also viewed with suspicion. Furthermore, the estimates coming from the territories as to population, both as to numbers and class, were not accepted and it was thought best to delay action until after the 1910 census could be completed.

Mr. Taft's recommendation, it is said, will supply the excuse for delay. The President urges that "care be exercised in the preparation of the legislation affecting each territory to secure the deliberation in the selection of persons as members of the convention to draft a Constitution of the incoming State," and that "such Constitution, after adoption by convention, shall be submitted to the people of the territory for their approval at an election in which the sole issue shall be the merits of the Constitution."

In the case of the adoption of the Constitution for Oklahoma, the election was complicated with the selection of State officers.

Should the convention draft Constitutions which do not adequately protect the public interests in the matter of safeguarding public lands and natural resources and those Constitutions should be adopted by the people of the territories, the President could reject them if he desired, and the people of the territories could be called upon to elect new delegates to the convention.

The indications are that a bill will be passed at the present session providing for the holding of constitutional conventions and elections. It is believed that the effect will be to insure good State Constitutions and make it certain that two new stars will be added to the flag in 1911.

Last Call Is Answered By Brave Fire Chief



THE LATE BEN DILLON.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Courier-Journal.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1909

Uniform Accounting System.

The State of Indiana is preparing to put into effect a uniform accounting system that will apply to all public offices. Books and forms to be used in keeping records and in making reports have been adopted and all officers will be required to make use of them. Prior to the installation of the new system there is to be a sweeping examination of the condition of all offices in the State by a force of expert accountants. The Legislature of Indiana did a wise act when it passed the uniform accounting law. It is to be regretted that Kentucky has no such law. Its need is demonstrated almost every day in the reports being made by State Inspector Thatcher. These reports show conclusively that many offices are conducted in a loose and unbusinesslike manner and that a large number of county officials have no system of accounting that is worthy of the name. The State undoubtedly has lost a great deal of money in the past by the carelessness and incompetence of county officers. Unquestionably it would give a large amount of money in the future by establishing a uniform system of accounting, as Indiana has done.

The uniform system would minimize the chances of mistakes, and it is conceded that most of the numerous shortages in county offices are due to mistakes and not to the dishonesty of officials. In some cases there has been dishonesty, but it is fortunate that such cases are comparatively few. The large majority of county officials are not recreant to their duties and have no desire to withhold from the State any money that is justly due, but many of them are unfamiliar with even the simplest forms of bookkeeping. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the State Inspector is finding so many tangled accounts. The uniform system would greatly simplify the work of inspection, which under present conditions in Kentucky is practically an endless task. The inspector's time is valuable to the State, and because of the lack of system he is often compelled to spend several days in overhauling the accounts of one small office while more important investigations are delayed. The coming Legislature will have it in its power to do a great service for the State by adopting the uniform method.

That Anarchist Dance.
Are the anarchists improving in morals and manners "while the days are going by"? They had a Christmas Eve dance in New York which was attended by some 700 persons and the Associated Press, which had one of its Argus eyes on the function, says "they danced just like any other men and women."

There were no boom-throving, no threats against Presidents, principalities, powers or policemen. Emma Goldman was present, but she was not breathing out threatening and slaughter or fulminating against the evils of politics and the uselessness of Government. She was engaged in the peaceful avocation of pouring tea and serving sandwiches.

Alexander Berkman was there, mingling in the mazy. He made no references to drinking the heart's blood of any offending Mayor or blowing daylight through the diaphragm of any kingly usurper. He made no speeches and distributed no anarchistic literature or recipes for making bombs. All that Alexander did, according to the truthful reporter of the Associated Press, was to act "the role of gallant cavalier, rescuing anarchistic maidens from the embarrassment of wallflowerdom."

There was an orchestra, but so far as we are advised it never played the "Marseillaise" a single time. On the contrary it "ground out" patriotic airs and matches of contemporary Broadway songs.

zen feel six inches taller every time he meets it face to face; the stars and stripes of the Heaven-born hues; Old Glory on which the sun never sets; the Star Spangled Banner, long may it wave!

Shades of Johann Most and O'Donovan Rossa! Is this an anarchist dance or a pipe dream? Does this press story tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Does it relate really how it happened? Can it be possible that the Argus eye was suffering an ogrean eclipse or was asleep at the switch? But some innocent reporter get "a bum steer" and wander into the midst of the annual reunion of the Yardsick Social Club and vainly imagine that he saw Emma Goldman leading the tea and Alexander Berkman cutting the pigeon-vent? Did he really see Goldman and Berkman, or did he see instead a high priestess of a downtown department store and a second vice president of the Retail Clerks' Union?

It is too much to believe that the Christmas spirit has moved the anarchists to the gentle arts of drinking tea and tripping the light fantastic toe without any accompaniment of bombs or buncombe, daggers or dynamite. It is not conceivable that an anarchist social can be anything short of a cross between a cowboy shindig and an Indian snake dance. In other words, it just can't be that "they danced just like any other men and women."

There is something wrong somewhere. That flag business settles it and it seems to be up to Mr. Melville Stone to send one of his Argus eyes to an occult.

Mr. Spooner's Optimism.
"Pastorists will tell you that in the strife for wealth the American people have lost their delicacy of sentiment. For my part I do not fear that the people of this country will ever grow disaffected of the law, but many men are puzzled to know what the law is."—John C. Spooner.

Optimism is a fine thing! It casts a glamour over the grimness of truth. It softens the sting of disappointment. It opens sunny, shadow-dappled vistas of hope along the highway. It makes black very nearly white. It gives to dull white the scintillation of the stars. It makes the hole in the doughnut merely a handle by which the cocky may be held against the lips until it has melted into assimilable nourishment spiced with a palatable flavor. Optimism has uses too numerous to mention in a thirty volume encyclopedia. It is the genesis of good cheer and the foundation of hope. It is the inspiration of illusion. It is optimism that makes Mary Anne an angel and clothes with the luminous fabric of fancy the fact that she is merely the slim-shanked or snub-nosed daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Without charity we have nothing, but without optimism we wake up to the fact that we have a good deal less than nothing and poor prospects. It is great to be optimistic, but it is indubitably unfortunate to be asinine.

Mr. Spooner's one great regret, he says, is that he voted for the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law, which he says is an act of cruel oppression under which persons are being prosecuted who do not know, and will not soon know what the law means or whether they have violated it. There is a strong sentiment in the Taft Administration for amending the Sherman law and a strong suspicion that the amendment will take the form of emasculating. Presumably Mr. Spooner would find everything lovely if the statute were swabbed from the record, and the trusts given carte blanche to cart off the profits of any and all enterprises, to the liaison of unscrupulous ingenuity with legislative, executive and judicial complacency might give birth.

During his brilliant career in the Senate Mr. Spooner had the distinguished honor to be considered unimpeachably honest, though unreasonably prejudiced in favor of the theory that the aristocracy of dollars has a divine right to the emoluments and immunities of a slavery. When he withdrew from the Senate both friends and foes stepped forward and laid flowers upon the polished mahogany of the desk across which had flashed the swift shafts of his piercing wit, illumining the smoke and dust of senatorial conflict with jets of flame. He was described by one critic of the national drama as a sleight-of-hand man who could keep a half-dozen of his colleagues up in the air as easily as a juggler pitches glass balls. By another he was called the Robin Goodfellow of the Senate. Dreaded and admired by his opponents, delighted in by the galleries, he projected himself into debate and caused a wimpling brook to rise from the desert, in the Congressional Record, and flow until it disappeared again beneath the arid sands when the gentleman from Wisconsin resumed his seat, leaving in the minds of his hearers a sparkling vision of "glad waters running over" sylvan shallows rimmed with clover." In his more serious mood he could swing a sledge hammer as freely and joyously as Richard Coeur de Lion swung his battle-axe, and in legislative strategy he was Richeieu at Rochelle. It is regrettable that he should make himself ridiculous by attributing to the forces attacked by the Sherman law an itch to do right handicapped by an ignorance of what is or is not legal.

More corporation baiting is, of course, wrong. The politicians are more inclined to that form of activity than are the people. But it is absurd to say that form of activity has been over-regulated and capitulate entirely stifled by legislation now in force.

The trend of events, and the tinge of proclamations, under the present Administration has been toward greater freedom for the lawless and parasitic industries. The made-to-order tariff law; the proposed ship subsidy law; the scandal in the Department of the Interior;

and the movement to weaken the Sherman law—an ineffective weapon of persecution—are consistent, and seem to be component parts of a plan to permit the burglarization of the unorganized elements of society by the burglarious organized elements to proceed right merrily. As Mr. Spooner has always had a leaning toward what are customarily called "vested interests," and as he retired from public service to gain greater financial rewards as a corporation lawyer, it is natural that he should look upon the existing conditions and prospects as being ideal. But when he goes to the length of crediting with delicacy of sentiment the class which the people demand that Congress shall restrain by suitable legislation, he courts uproarious and discourteous mirth.

Prophets At Variance.
The weather prophets of Berks county, Pa., are not agreed in their forecasts of the winter. One of them says the winter will be mild because there were quite a few cold days in the fall. A farmer who pins his faith to the goosebone says the markings indicate "an open winter with a severe spell now and then." An octogenarian seer takes the same view because he has discovered that "the woods and fields are full of young snakes."

The majority of the farmers adhere to the opinion that it will be a long, hard winter. To back up that opinion they assert that the weeds have grown to an unusual height; that the squirrels began storing their winter supply of food earlier than usual and the muskrats began building operations early in the fall; that corn husks are thick, with the stalks leaning to the west; that geese, ducks and chickens are growing a thick down under their feathers and a bony substance on their feet; that toadstools on old logs have many wrinkles and that oaks have retired to the forest a month earlier than their usual custom.

The student of the goosebone, after a careful inspection of its spots, thus puts himself on record as a diplomatic translator:

"January, or the early part of it, will see an occasional snowfall—but there will be a warm spell after the 15th, and another in the latter part of the month. February will be a severe month, according to the markings, and there will be several blizzards and plenty of ice and snow. March will be opened with mild weather, but it will be bitter cold the latter part of the month."

The correspondent, who gathered the information for a New York paper, says the exact result of the guessing contest will not be known until April 1, 1910. He overlooks the important fact, however, that groundhog day has not arrived. The groundhog always has the last word. Predictions made prior to the second day of February are a mere waste of breath. The groundhog is the only infallible prophet, the Sir Oracle of weather knowledge, and the hosts of insects, reptiles, animals, birds, vegetation, goosebones and ganderquills shall not prevail against him.

While the Courier-Journal's tracer for Matt Henson has, up to now, been barren of results, it is probable that he is contented in the United States and wonders why there is such a ruckus about whether a man did or didn't discover a large "possessible waste of ice and snow beyond the rabbit line."

Many writers have recently paid high compliments to the late Red Cloud. If the shade of the great warrior is hovering near the earth it will probably observe that for several centuries the Indian who desires a compliment must be willing to die for it.

"Little Tim" Sullivan, a little great man of New York, was once a copy boy and became a Bowers power, remaining so till called to his account. As the late William Nye thoughtfully observed, nearly all prominent Americans were once poor boys, save Dr. Mary Walker.

The Attorney General's statement that he wants Congress to keep its hands off in the sugar scandal is not so insulting as it would have been to ask the distinguished gentleman to keep their hands off.

"Don't overeat," says a physician, "it superinduces pneumonia." It also superinduces plutocracy and pares among packers and the pauperization of the ultimate consumer.

Russian diplomats say there is no possibility of war with Japan because Russia has a friendly feeling for her recent foe. Either that or the feeling which the burned child has for the fire.

A Texas man has sworn to eat one meal a day for a year. Poor fellow evidently intends to have at least that if he has to waste to beef through blood!

For the first time since the twin discoveries the interrogation point pleases to dim the fame of Commander Peary, Burnt children are afraid of the fire!

STORM RAGES

ALL OVER EAST

(Continued From First Page.)

Battery seawall and flooded many cellars. Two vessels were driven ashore during the night on Staten Island. They were pulled off later, but suffered considerable damage.

Storm Causes Deaths.

Three deaths in the city were charged to-day to the severity of the storm. The victims were men who had spent the night vainly seeking shelter from the finally succumbing to exposure. One of them, Joseph Hart, 65 years old, died in a few at a Catholic church. The Atlantic battleship fleet, at anchor in the Hudson, is picturesquely coated with ice and snow.

Small boats suffered during the night in Long Island Sound. The schooner Mary Ann Kirby sprang a leak, filled and sank, and the schooner L. L. Hanlin, dragged her anchor and went ashore, but was hauled off at high water to-day. There was no one on board either when she sank or when she was hauled off.

Two additional deaths due to the storm were reported to-night. Frederick E. McDonald, a traveling salesman, was killed by a falling tree on the shore of a lake near the town of Newburgh, N. Y. The other death was that of a woman who was killed by a falling tree on the shore of a lake near the town of Newburgh, N. Y.

Rudolph Carlson was tossed from a barge as it pitched at anchor off Bay Ridge. He drowned despite the efforts of his wife to throw him a line.

PHILADELPHIA SUFFERS.

Traffic of All Kinds Completely Paralyzed.
Philadelphia, Dec. 26.—A snowfall of 2.3 inches, which drifted in places to a height of ten feet or more, completely paralyzed the city. The street cars and trolley traffic in this vicinity. Many trains were stalled and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced to-night that eight trains have been held at Piquette, Pa., sixty-eight miles west of this city, for five hours. Two cars to the leading train left the track and this, the company said, was responsible for the holding of the trains. The passengers were kept waiting for several hours. The eight-hour Chicago-New York train left Piquette at 3 o'clock to-night and was followed by the other trains. The trains from the West will be sent through to New York as quickly as possible.

All trains between this city, Harrisburg, Washington, Baltimore and on several other lines, have been held up by the Pennsylvania Railroad. While much impeded by the storm, the officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad began to arrive at the city at about 10 o'clock to-night and were followed by the other trains. The trains from the West will be sent through to New York as quickly as possible.

Early this morning the local street railway company abandoned all traffic. Cars were abandoned by their crews in all sections of the city and passengers were compelled to travel on foot all day long, because of the intensity of the storm. Only one line of cars, in addition to the subway elevated line, is running to-night. Thousands of belated suburbanites and other travelers were obliged to spend the night in railroad stations.

Milk trains on all lines were stalled and many Philadelphia residents received their morning supply of milk with great delay. Sunday papers, also, were not delivered in all sections of the city until nearly evening.

Many automobiles and other vehicles had to be abandoned temporarily by their owners. While in a few sections the electric light wires are in trouble, there is a general report of no serious damage throughout the city and the only difficulty experienced by telegraph companies is in delivering the messages.

FIERCE AT PITTSBURGH.

Trains, Passengers and Mail Lost In Storm.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 26.—All long distance trains on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroads, both east and west bound, have practically abandoned schedules and are following the wind-blown, blizzard and snow conditions east of this point.

The Pennsylvania Railroad train dispatchers have over 100 passenger and freight trains, including empty coal trains, on their hands in two divisions east of this point. The snow is so deep that it is impossible to get a train out of the snowdrifts. The Pennsylvania Railroad train dispatchers have over 100 passenger and freight trains, including empty coal trains, on their hands in two divisions east of this point.

Mail conditions have become abnormally congested at all local railway stations. The delay in the delivery of the various railroads that it will be probably days before normal conditions again prevail.

EVANSVILLE'S ICE GORGE.

Fifteen Feet High, Several Miles Long and Growing.
Evansville, Ind., Dec. 26.—A monster ice gorge fifteen miles long and several miles wide is reported at the mouth of Wolf Creek, several miles above the city. The gorge is growing in size hourly and promises to take in the whole bed of the river by Monday night.

A monster large gorge is reported near Mount Vernon, about twenty miles from this city. If the present weather continues, it may take the lower Ohio River will be one solid mass of piled ice from Louisville to Cairo. There are now over one hundred boats in winter harbor in the mouth of Green River, nine miles above here.

CLEVELAND SNOWED UNDER.

Farmers Busy Towing In Trains of Autos.
Cleveland, O., Dec. 26.—The heaviest snowfall in seven years has impeded traffic in Cleveland, leaving many of the outlying districts almost snow-bound. By Weather Bureau measurement the fall is seven inches, but the snow has drifted in residence districts and on the roads to a depth of from four to eight feet. Farmers dragged stalled autos out of snow banks all day.

St. Louis conditions and snow have held out 1,500 freight cars at Yonkers, about 3,000 at Buffalo and 1,500 in the local yards of the Lake Shore railroad. Coal trains from Pittsburgh, Buffalo have been seriously delayed and the traffic movement is far behind. Other railroads report similar conditions.

STEAMSHIP IN TROUBLE.

Leyland Liner Cuban Breaks Rudder December 27.

Queenstown, Dec. 26.—The Leyland liner steamship Cuban yesterday reported seventy miles west of here in tow of the British tugboat "Heron" and was nearing this port. Very heavy weather prevails, and it was found necessary to make Queenstown harbor. The ship was originally intended.

the height of the storm which was sweeping the Jersey coast.

The vessel was on her way from a Virginia port to New Haven with coal, and was struck by the heavy snow in tow. During the worst of the storm the tow line parted and the barge was lost. In an effort to recover her tow the Thurman struck the bar at Tom's River and was still hard and fast aground to-night.

Blizzard In Connecticut.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 26.—A swirl of snow, driven by a forty-mile wind, swept over Connecticut last night and to-day, beginning conditions which are likened to the famous blizzard of 1858. The forecasters do not predict much for this reason the suffering thus far has not been severe.

Delaware In Zone.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 26.—This section for a radius of thirty miles is practically cut off from the outside world. The result of the more severe snowstorm that has ever occurred in Delaware since 1858. No less than a foot of snow has fallen in snow drifts within fifteen miles.

Heavy Snow In Mountains.

Washington, Ky., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—From this town, twelve miles west, lies in the valley over Eastern Kentucky yesterday and last night, while in the mountains there are snowdrifts several feet deep. This is the heaviest fall in years.

Swift Wind.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 26.—The wind attained a velocity of over seventy miles an hour here to-day.

ACROSS THE SEAS.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The Petit Republique prints a resume of an alleged open dispatch sent by Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary, to the nuncio at Brussels, saying that the accusation of King Albert has created inquietude in Rome, where the pope has considered a nuncio with Catholic with a view to liberating his sympathies.

The cardinal therefore urges the papal nuncio to seek to surround the King with a Catholic influence in order to complete the work begun when King Albert assumed power in 1881. This would be mentioned in King Albert gave hope to liberalism and socialism.

According to the same authority, Cardinal Merry del Val is expected to arrive in Rome to confirm the marriage of King Leopold and Baroness de Hapsburg in order to tranquilize the Catholic elements.

Madrid, Dec. 26.—Recently it was announced that the Government intended to reopen negotiations with the Vatican for the reform of the Concordat of 1851, and that the modifications sought principally concerned the question of the liberty of conscience and education, and limitation of religious orders. Senior Caballero, the Minister of Finance, now announced that the Government will undertake the revision of the Concordat to bring it in harmony with the Spanish legislation. The question will be treated in a liberal way, free from anti-clericalism.

Madrid, Dec. 26.—Official reports received here indicate that the situation in the regions recently swept by storms and floods is improving. The Government is endeavoring to grant financial relief to the sufferers.

The Esala and Orblige, in the northern part of Leon, rose 15 feet, destroying several houses and killing several people. The Esala and Orblige, in the northern part of Leon, rose 15 feet, destroying several houses and killing several people.

Brussels, Dec. 26.—Henry Lane Wilson, American minister to Belgium, has left Brussels, the legation now being in charge of U. Grant Smith, the secretary. Wilson was replaced by the new Minister, Charles Page Bryan, who formerly was Minister to Portugal.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The national bank of Russia has been rejected by a large majority the credit for new battleships.

Lisbon, Dec. 26.—King Manuel, who was visiting Oporto, started to-day to inspect the region recently affected severely from the recent storm.

GREAT BRITAIN LEADS IN VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Then Follow Brazil, Germany, France, Canada and Japan In Order Named.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The United Kingdom, Brazil, Germany, France, Canada, Japan—this is the order in which the nations run as regards the value of exports to the United States during November, 1909.

There was no change from the order of the corresponding month last year. In that report the order was: United States, Germany, France, Canada, Japan, Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands and Italy, as named.

John G. Carlisle.
(Washington Post.)
The following great man in the Springfield, Mass., Republican is well deserved:

"The illness of John G. Carlisle, former Secretary of the Treasury and Democratic leader, is a serious one, and his friends are reported to be much concerned. A Republican member of the National House, who served in Mr. Carlisle's time, is quoted as saying: 'In my judgment, the death of John G. Carlisle is a loss to the country which cannot be overestimated. He was one of our greatest statesmen and his services to the country were many and noble. He was a man of great integrity and high character, and his death is a great loss to the country.'"

Steamship Thurman Ashore.
Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 26.—A wireless message received here to-night reports that the steamship Thurman went ashore early to-day near Point Pleasant, N. J. The crew of twenty-seven men were taken off by lifeboats. The wireless message says the ship was in the harbor when the steamship ran low was lost.

By means of the wireless buoy, the crew of the freight steamer Thurman, numbering twenty-seven, was rescued by life savers early this morning during the blizzard.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Carroll and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jones left yesterday to spend a week at French Lick, Ind.

Miss Hattie Bell Hens will entertain Thursday from 3 to 11.

Mrs. Charles Nunn of 215 West Hill street, will receive informally on Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, to meet Mrs. Myers of Koonmuck and Mrs. D. Blumenthal, of Marion, Ind.

Miss Emily Ewing of Delville, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. L. C. Ewing.

Miss Katherine Kearns left Saturday for New Haven to spend the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Kearns.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Michel, who have been in India for the last five years, returned to America Friday. They spent Christmas with Mrs. Michel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Michel of Harrisburg, and are expected to arrive at Louisville this morning for the guests of Mr. Michel's mother for several days.

Mrs. J. R. Thompson and Mrs. S. B. Sullivan, of Eminence, arrived yesterday, and will be the guests of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Danta during the holidays.

ON THE FUNNYBONE.

The Anxious Swain.
Oh, woman, in your hours of ease, I know that you are hard to please.

Just now my faculties are bent Upon the Christmas gift I sent.

I haven't had a line as yet To tell me of the fate it met.

And so at home I sadly sit And wonder if it made it hit.

In San Francisco.
"I see that wildcat meat is in demand among the warring tongues of Chinatown."

"What's the idea?"
"They believe that to eat it makes them braver. The vendors are reaping a harvest."

"No doubt. I'd keep a pretty close eye on my tame cats if I lived in one of those neighborhoods."

When Resolutions Are New.
"The psychological moment counts for much."

"That's right. Almost any town could be voted dry along about the first of January."

The Mechanical Toy.
Mary had a little lamb;
On wheels it ran around.
But father made its treads jam
And now it can't be wound.

Such Is Man.
"Do you believe a fellow can move more than about to pass to his account?"

"Oh, yes. One winter I loved an entire seminary."

Says Dad.
"I notice you order lots of ice cream during the holidays."

"Yes; I like to order ice cream sent home."

"Because it is about the only thing mother will eat here, and of not try to save until next day for one of the children."

In a Fix.
"That clerk of mine is going to earn money for his family. He isn't earning enough to marry on."

"Well?"
"But I bring up that objection he'll strike me for a salary raise."

W. H. COLLINS OFFERS AN EXPLANATION.
(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.)
Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 25.—Please give me space to make an explanation, which I feel is due me, as my name was mentioned in the report of the Kentucky Children's Home Society as made by Mr. H. M. Thatcher.

My explanation is as follows: "W. H. Collins, an employee, was also permitted to become indefatigable in the work of the society and the board of directors to these advances to the society. I instructed the financial secretary to send the check back for collection."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusement Guide.

MACAULEY'S "Polly of the Circus"—Evening.

MASONIC—"The Great John Ganton"—Evening.

MARY ANDERSON—Vaudeville—Afternoon and evening.

VENICE—Circus and Johnson—Evening.

BUCKINGHAM—"The Big Review"—Afternoon and evening.

GAYETY—"The Knickerbocker Burlesque"—Afternoon and evening.

HOPKINS—"The River Pirates"—Afternoon and evening.

"The Great John Ganton," which remains for the first half of this week, the Masonic has the best offering it has had for several weeks. The many persons who found "The Lion and the Mouse" entertaining should find "The Great John Ganton" equally so. The comparison between the two plays by different authors is rendered inevitable by the similarity between the plots. But the story unfolds in an environment entirely different from that which surrounds the plot of "The Lion and the Mouse," and the characters introduced differ radically from those in the other play dealing with a similar subject.

To describe "The Great John Ganton" as a powerful drama of American finance is hyperbolic, but as a character study George Fawcett's impersonation of John Ganton, a rough-and-ready packing manager, leaves nothing to be desired. The argument of the dramatist, as revealed through the medium of his characters in the opening act, is that there are better ways of conducting business than the methods obtaining among the captains of industry who have the principles of practical politicians and cope with crookedness by resorting to corruption. The deplorable loss of a son, an argument in the final act, John Ganton's son, who has denounced the old-fashioned ideas of his father, and who has entered into business with a man of the younger generation, is put at the head of the firm of Ganton & Co. by a father who prophesied that he and his impeccable business associates would fail. The breach between the father and son is caused by the refusal of the son to give up his intention to marry the daughter of a former business rival of the elder Ganton, who was driven to suicide by Ganton's ruthless methods of business.

The illness of John Ganton and his removal of its final termination. When the climax is reached no lesson has been taught, no moral has been pointed, no advice to his son to keep out of speculation and conduct business along legitimate lines is in the nature of an ante-mortem statement, and is what might be expected of any man about to pass to his account with a good deal to account for. The play, therefore, as a drama with a purpose, but as an entertainment it has merit.

Mr. Fawcett is more widely known in the East than in this part of the world. He is a capable actor and his appearance out of character especially fits him to make John Ganton a picturesque figure by plunging the character into the face of a bluff, likable Virginian with enough grace paint to transform it into the presentation of a rude, self-made Croesus of a mushroom millionaire.

The production of the play by the faculty is remarkable. John Ganton is a shrewd, resourceful, unscrupulous, implacable, quick-witted, witty ruffian who makes an excellent "Jayhawk" character. The play is a masterpiece of the kind of a bear-like man, of mingled faults and virtues, whose character has been warped by specializing upon money grubbing, and whose life has been wasted in the profitless accumulation of millions used only as a weapon with which to fight other millionaires and wipe out lesser gamblers, Ganton, as presented by Mr. Fawcett, is an engaging old buccaner for whom one feels

